THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., Nº. 104. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1852. PRICE, Dᴿˢ. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

ABOUT 2,000 Tons of Shipping is pressed to India and load thence to GREAT BRITAIN. For particulars apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 16th July, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851,—and that the present Members of our Firm are WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant Policies payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant Policies in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

NOW READY and on sale at the *Dispensary of Drs. HALL & MURRAY.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar " "

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A LOT of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work,

ALSO,

50,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the best quality.

R. MEREDITH.

Shanghai, 13th July, 1852.

FOR SALE.

NEW BASS' BEER in Hhds., just landed. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 24, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 26th, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, LIGHT GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST RECEIVED
Ex *CHALLENGER.*

THE undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of the Foreign Community to the following choice selection of STATIONARY, which has been selected from one of the most celebrated houses in London, and will be disposed of at moderate prices.—

Stationary:

Super. Royal Ledger ruled double and bound calf ex. dble. russia bands, lettd. and paged.—Loose Index 2 lettd. half-bound basil flush.—Royal Ledger ruled double-bound rough calf ex. russia ends, lettd. and paged.—Loose Index 2 lettd. half-bound flush.—Royal Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Medium Ledgers ruled single and bound calf ex., Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd.—Medium Journals, ruled and bound calf ex., lettd. and paged.—Demy Ledger, ruled single and bound calf ex., Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd.—Demy Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Demy Cash Book, ruled double, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd.—Demy Minute Book, ruled and bound russia ex. lettd.—Do. do., ruled and bound calf ex. lettd.—Demy Day Books, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Do. do., half-bound basil ex. lettd. and paged,—Demy Letter Books, ruled and bound calf ex., Indexes lettd. and paged.—Do. do., half-basil ex., Index lettd. and paged.—Demy Invoice Books, ruled and bound calf ex., Index lettd. and paged.—Do. do., bound basil ex. grained, Index lettd. and paged.—Demy Account Current Book, ruled and bound rough calf ex., Index lettd. and paged.—Do. do., bound basil ex. grained, lettd. indexed and folio'd.—Demy Consignment Books, ruled and bound rough calf ex. paged and lettd.—Do. do., bound basil ex. grained, lettd. and paged. —Medium oblong 4to., Bill Books, ruled and printed to two patt., bound calf ex., lettd. both sides.—Foolscap Cash Books, ruled single, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd.—A great variety of Foolscap and Post Paper, and Envelopes, and Marble Paper.—Inks, Pens, Wax, Wafers, and every thing suitable for a Merchant's Office.—Marryatt's Codes of Signals.—Sets of Charts, from Hongkong to Yang-tsze-keang.—Extra Charts of the Yang-tsze-keang, and of the Chusan Group. —China Seas in two sheets.—Charts of the various Straits, and of the North Pacific from China to North America.—Copies of McCullock's Commercial Dictionary.

ALSO,

An assortment of Fancy Reading BISCUITS, viz.—Mixed, Queen's, Albert's, Pic Nic, Ginger, Seed, Lemon, Cinnamon, Arrow-root, Shrewsbury, and Ginger Drop Reading Biscuits.—Cracknel small and large Biscuits.—Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

LIKEWISE,

A large assortment of CANVAS and TWINE; Fine Linen DRILLING, and DUCK for Boat-Sails.

Ex *HOWQUA.*

Superior Gallego and Haxall FLOUR; Soda, Graham's, and Water CRACKERS; Superior BUTTER; Preserved OYSTERS; BLOOM RAISINS; Double Refin'd Loaf SUGAR; and India-Rubber BOOTS.

Also from India,—Pith HATS; Pearl SAGO; FISH-ROES, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, July 23d, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES, SHIP CHANDLERY, &c., &c.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Cheddar Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ½ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coaked, Plank, and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coaked; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from Nº. 1 to 6.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of MUSLINS DE LAINE, Assorted Colors; White Silk LACE; Do. EDGING; White Cotton and Thread LACE; Black LACE; EDGING of all descriptions; Ladies' COLLARS, MITTS, and CHEMISETTES; QUEEN'S BLOND; French Satin RIBBONS; French Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS; a large assortment of French Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' SHAWLS, MUSLIN, and NET DRESSES; Plain NET; Cotton HOSE; Gentlemen's Cotton HOSE, Silk SHIRTS, Merino Do., Pink Cotton Do., Pink Cotton PANTALOONS, and White Cotton Do.; White Muslin Window CURTAINS; also a large variety of SUNDRIES and Fine GOODS too numerous to describe.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, Commanders of Vessels at Woosung and Shanghai, that they have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS, until their intended new Premises are built.

As the present locality is in the central part of the Town they hope to be honored with the call of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Shanghai, to inspect their large and superior assortment of Goods of which the greater part is quite new.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1852.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

FROM the 1st *of August next*, when they will be in complete repair, the HOUSE and GODOWNS lately occupied by the undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghai, June 1st, 1852.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. McCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the British Barque *HELEN LINDSAY*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her OFFICERS or CREW.

Shanghai, 14th July, 1852.

DAGUERREOTYPE!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Residents of Shanghae, that he is prepared to take COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPE likenesses.

Rooms at Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., *Lung Tue.*

HERMAN HUSBAND.

Shanghae, 23d July, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETORS beg to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

TERMS MODERATE.

The House is situated on the site of the late VICTORIA HOTEL, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

EAGLE HOTEL,
SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors; the Rooms are large and airy and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior BOWLING ALLIES.

The House is situated on the Lot next to the DOCK YARD, *Hong Que* landing.

Shanghae, 5th July, 1852.

W. E. AYER,
AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER AND BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK and BELL-HANGING done.

JAMES LOCKHART,
BREAD & BISCUIT BAKER;

MOST respectfully begs leave to intimate to the Foreign Community of *Shanghai* and *Woosung*, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS, a line of business in which he has obtained several years experience;—he trusts that by supplying BREAD of superior quality that he may be favored with a share of the Public Patronage.

Orders to be communicated to his BUTCHER ESTABLISHMENT at Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s Premises.

Shanghai, 15th July, 1852.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE,
AT
MESSRS. H. FOGG & Co.'s,
Sole Agents.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Shanghae, 18th June, 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have unnaturally been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A c[illegible] to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walsh.

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINAY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Com-	Symptoms,
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas,	plaints,	Tic Douleu-
plaints,	Female irre-	Lumbago,	reux,
Blotches on	gularities,	Piles,	Tumours,
the Skin,	Fevers of all	Rheumatism,	Ulcers, (tions,
Bowel Com-	kinds,	Retention of	Venereal affec-
plaints,	Fits,	Urine,	Worms of all
Colics,	Gout,	Scrofula, or	kinds,
Constipation of	Head-ache,	King's Evil,	Weakness,
the Bowels,	Indigestion,	Sore Throats,	from what-
Consumption,	Inflamma-	Stone and	ever cause.
Debility,	tion,	Gravel,	&c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (next Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, July 24, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to Friday night in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England.	May 24.	Manila.	June 17.
Madras.	June 7.	Sydney.	April 14.
Bombay.	June 15.	New Zealand.	Nov. 1.
Calcutta.	June 18.	Amoy.	June 17.
Colombo.	May 21.	Hongkong.	July 13.
Galle.	June 22.	Ningpo.	July 12.
Penang.	June 23.	New York.	April—.
Singapore.	June 30.	Boston.	April 9.
Batavia.	May 30.	San Francisco.	May 27.

WE publish this week an alteration in Port Regulation No. II, proposed by the unanimous application of the several Consuls, whose names are affixed, to H. E. the Taoutae, and sanctioned by the Taoutae;—altering, and specially defining the duties of the Harbour-Master, and Officers of Ships, visiting this Port. We also publish a Notification, stating that no official information has been received authorizing the imposition of any new tax or transit duty. It is evident, however, that something of the kind had been contemplated, but has been abandoned.

WE give insertion this week to the letters of CIVIS, and A RATEPAYER. To the former, we say, it is very desirable that the fullest discussion of a question of such vital importance to the foreign community should be had, and we shall willingly admit any letters bearing upon the merits.

Reference to the Circular will show the latter, that a Public Meeting was convened to receive the Resignation of the Committee, and "*to take such further measures as may be necessary to fill up the vacancies,*" What those measures should be, it rested with the Meeting to determine—the Landholders had been informed by the Committee, that the cause of their resignation was the want of confidence conveyed by the terms of an amendment passed at the previous Meeting. The same cause of offence and resignation which deprived the Renters of one Committee, was likely to be an obstacle to the appointment of any other. At all events, it was a certain impediment to the re-appointment of the same, which, as the event proved, the majority desired. Without dealing with the obnoxious amendment therefore, the Meeting could not "take such further measures" as they deemed necessary to fill up the vacancies in the most eligible manner. It follows of course, that as the Meeting was convened for the special purpose of taking whatever measures they might judge necessary to that end, it was perfectly competent to the Landholders assembled to expunge or otherwise deal with the amendment, as the first obstacle to the prosecution of the proper business of the Meeting. The appointment of a Committee, and such a Committee as the majority desired to see in office.

UNTIL Thursday afternoon, it had been some weeks since rain had fallen except a shower or two on Monday last, and we had learnt by reports from the country that very great fears were entertained for the Cotton, and other Crops, in all the adjoining region. In many districts the water in the smaller canals had become so low, that the usual handicrafts for irrigating had become almost useless. The greatest uneasiness was becoming manifest among the people, and their superstitious observances have been during the whole of the past week in full activity. In the city, and every where throughout the adjacent country, plays and processions have been got up in order to propitiate the idols, and to induce their wooden and gilded godships to send rain. The deity most looked up to under recent circumstances seems to have been KWAN-YIN, the Chinese goddess of mercy. Offerings however, were daily and continually made also to the many other gods of the temples, and many of the streets in the city were sometimes quite blocked up with idolatrous crowds. The native business of Shanghae has also been much interrupted by the non-arrival of boats, owing to the very low stage of water in the canals. The foreign trade is likely to suffer delay, also, as it seems literally impossible for the usual Tea laden boats to come in, until the canals are better supplied with water. A continuous rain of two or three days, is still wanted to remedy the ill effects of the long drought.

On the 19th the six American sailors from the Bark *Huntingdon*, charged with the murder of two Chinese at Woosung, on the 14th, were tried at the American Consulate. The tribunal, formed under the act of Congress giving Consular powers to Consuls, was composed of five Judges, the United States Vice-Consul, Messrs. O. E. Roberts, C. D. Nye, F. Westray, and H. H. Warden. For the prisoners, C. A. Fearon, and F. D. Williams, Esqs., acted as Counsel, and the Chinese evidence was interpreted by J. MacDonald, Esq.

The evidence brought forward was carefully examined but there being none that criminated the prisoners in the least, they were acquitted after a trial of five hours.

It was so insufficient and threw so little light upon the death of the two Chinamen as to lead to the belief that the witnesses of the murders, by whomsoever committed, were actively concerned in the murder of Smith, ship-mate and companion of the prisoners at the time, and were absent at the trial out of regard for their own safety.

We do not transcribe the evidence to our columns as it was without interest, consisting simply of proof that the men went on shore on the afternoon in question, and that some of them were met on the Bund in the evening, returning towards the ship, by two or three coolies, whom they struck with sticks; but give the story as well as it could be ascertained from the statements of the men. The *Huntingdon* grounded very near the western shore and in the afternoon six men and two boys swam ashore with their clothes on their heads, Smith apparently the only one with a knife on his person. With the exception of one man who returned to the ship, the rest immediately dressed and went to the village. On the way they met two sailors, with whom they went to a grog-shop where one or two more appeared with all of whom they drank. After a stroll round the village during which they were not molested they went to the same or another grog-shop and drank further, when some quarrels arose, chiefly between Smith and the strange sailors. There was some scuffling and two or three renewals of the disturbance, till at last the strange sailors left in some excitement. It was now dusk and with a bottle of liquor under the arm of each they started for the ship. They were hardly clear of the village when they were attacked by a mob of Chinamen armed with long bamboos, some of which appeared to have pike heads in the ends, some were knocked down but all escaped in different directions except Smith who was not seen again. Two slept in the fields after being turned out of Chinese houses which they visited, one returned to the village, and three found their way to the ship and succeeded in getting on board.

The story of men, whose recollections were confused with drink and fighting is not to be implicitly relied upon, but the most probably solution of the mystery is, that some of the Canton ruffians who infest Woosung, drew them into a fight in hopes of plunder, knowing they were from a California ship, and the two Chinese were killed in the scuffle, possibly by Smith, the only man who seems to have had a knife, and whose life perhaps was intentionally taken in retaliation. The body of Smith was found and buried next day by Captain H. W. Landers of the *Emily Jane*. It had very severe wounds and contusions upon the head. We understand the United States Vice-Consul has made requisition upon the authorities for the discovery of *his* murderers but we presume with very little likelihood of success.

It is much to be desired that the drinking and lodging houses for sailors at Woosung should be suppressed, and we hope this occurrence will give the representations of the foreign Consuls such weight with the authorities as to root them out entirely.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—Permit me to make a few observations on the much vexed question of drains and ditches.

While admitting the utility though not the necessity of a thorough system of covered drains, I am yet firmly persuaded that to attempt such an undertaking on the scale lately proposed would be only just throwing away so much money. From the want of declivity in the ground, and the quantity of alluvial deposit in the water the drains would soon become inoperative, to say nothing of the perishable nature of the brick work as executed here. In various parts of the world more favorably situated than this, as regards position and means available, the difficulties of underground sewerage have been found unsurmountable; and with the example of our first attempts at public works before us in the Church, bridges, sluices, and Ice-house, ought we not to pause before attempting any extensive work?

We had formerly small open canals through which the tide flowed at high water, running through various parts of the settlement, and one of them along the very road under which it is now proposed to carry the main drain. Some of these canals have been filled up, covered drains substituted, and the ground appropriated by the adjoining renters. Why should not these canals, (or the substituted drains) act now as they did formerly, and as they still act all over the country for the removal of surface water? The mistake and the evil has arisen from attempting to convert them into *sewers*. The chairman at the meeting held on the 17th instant, stated that from his own experience of the unhealthy nature of an open drain in front of his house, he had seriously contemplated making a covered drain of it at his own expense. However question whether this would not increase the evil. The same filth would still exist though hidden from view, generating obnoxious gases, so long as the drain be used as a cesspool. In walking along the roads no one can fail to observe the accumulated masses of rubbish, and filthy state of the drains in some localities, and what I would suggest, is that each householder look well after his own premises. That instead of attempting to drain off the refuse of kitchens, &c., proper receptacles such as empty casks be provided at each dwelling for the deposit of all filth and garbage which ought to be removed every night. A few scavengers under the control of the superintendent of roads could easily keep the outside surface drains clear and prevent the deposit or accumulation of rubbish. There would then be only the rain water to look after, and this could be rendered subservient to the general cleansing of all surface and closed drains.

It has been stated that any expenses incurred would not fall upon the rate payers, but on the Jetty dues. There is however no foreseeing where the expenses are to end, or whether the rate payers would not ultimately in some shape or other have to contribute. Moreover the Jetty dues were imposed for a specific propose, and ought to cease on its fulfilment. If re-imposed (which can only be done by the contributors and not by the body of renters of land) there will be ample room for their expenditure in the extension of Jetties, so as to enable ships to load alongside, or in other public works really and essentially useful and beneficial to all the settlers, and enhancing the value of property.

I am afraid Mr. Editor that I have already tresspassed too far or your columns. My wish has been neither to support or oppose the particular views of one party or another, but to suggest what I conceive to be the means best adapted to the promotion of the public welfare.—I am, &c.,

CIVIS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—In your paper of the 17th instant, I have read with some surprise the result of a special Meeting held at H. M. Consulate on the preceding Saturday. The Meeting was called for the *special* and specific purpose of electing a new Committee, but before doing so it was resolved to expunge an important resolution passed at a previous Meeting. This I maintain to be an irregular and incompetent proceeding. The resolution in question cannot be so expunged. It can be set aside only at a properly convened Meeting, and till this is done, I for one shall object to be in any way bound by the proceedings of the last Meeting. Had intimation been given of the real object of the Meeting, I have reason to believe that the result would have been different. At all events, let our proceedings be conducted with regularity, so as to leave no after ground of objection open.

A RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, 20th July, 1852.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, 22*nd July*, 1852.

Complaints having reached H. M.'s Consul that a new tax or transit duty had been levied by the Chinese Authorities upon Bohea Teas grown in the north-western quarter of Fuhkeen, a communication on the subject was made to H. E. the Taoutae.

The annexed reply has been received, in which H. E. states, that although without official information on the subject, he has reason to believe all intention of imposing a new tax has been abandoned; and that the Merchants and Tea factors from all quarters agree in their statements that no new duty has in effect been levied. As the report has been very generally circulated, and the question of transit dues on Chinese Produce, is one of great interest to the Foreign Trader, the official communication of the Taoutae is circulated for general information.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.
To the British Mercantile Community at Shanghae.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned Consular Representatives of Great Britain, Denmark, Portugal, Hamburgh, The Netherlands, and United States of America, hereby give notice that the annexed modification of No. II, of the Port Regulations issued by His Excellency the Taoutae in September last, has been promulgated by that Authority under his seal of office, and will take effect from this date. The correspondence on this subject stating the grounds for such change, is also annexed for the information of all concerned.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
D. B. ROBERTSON,
H. D. M.'s Consul.
T. C. BEALE,
H. M. F. M.'s Consul, and Vice-Consul for the Netherlands.
WILLIAM HOGG,
Hamburgh Consul.
EDW. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Vice-Consul, U. S. A.

Shanghae, 21st July, 1852.

ALCOCK, H. B. M.'s Consul, ROBERTSON, H. D. M.'s Consul, BEALE, Consul of H. M. F. M.'s, and Vice-Consul of H. M.'s The King of Netherlands, HOGG, Consul for Hamburgh, CUNNINGHAM, Acting Vice-Consul of the United States of America.

Make this joint communication. On the 13th September, 1851, we addressed your Excellency on the expediency of appointing a Harbour-Master to Superintend the berthing and mooring of Foreign ships, and also the promulgation of a set of Port Regulations; and both these measures were accordingly adopted. But as the difficulties attending any attempt to legislate for the object contemplated were confessedly great; and no exact precedent existed, we could only consider the arrangements then entered into by common consent, as an experiment open to modification in its details, as future experience might suggest. A clause to that effect was accordingly introduced into the Port Regulations providing that, hereafter should any corrections be required or the meaning not be clear the same should be consulted upon and settled by the Intendant and the several Consuls in communication together.

In accordance with this provision therefore we have now to state that experience has shown something more explicit is required, as to the nature of the duties it is expedient to impose upon the Harbour-Master, and the obligation of all Masters of vessels or other persons in charge, to obey his instructions and strictly conform to the Regulations, under pain of heavy penalties for refusal or neglect to do so. As these duties were defined under Regulation II, and have been interpreted by the ship Masters and Pilots, a task not always practicable would appear to devolve on the Harbour-Master. To remedy this in some degree, we issued a Circular advising ship Masters that in reference to vessels leaving the Harbour, the actual presence of that officer was not necessary, as when two or three were taking their departure about the same time, much inconvenience and delay might result, if the Regulation were so understood. Upon more extended experience it has been found equally inexpedient to make it obligatory upon the Masters of vessels coming into Port, to wait outside the Anchorage until the Harbour Master can go on board and personally direct the berthing and mooring.

We have now consulted together and beg to propose such modifications in Regulation II, as appear best calculated to meet the difficulties experienced, both on the part of the Harbour-Master, and persons in charge of ships.

Enclosed is the draft of certain clauses which we are of opinion might be substituted with advantage for the said Regulation, as it now stands, and take its place in the existing Code of Port Regulations. If they meet your Excellency's approval and you have no alteration to suggest, we beg you will give effect to the same by their promulgation under your official seal and Authority, and send to each Consul a sealed copy that it may be circulated for the information of all under our respective Jurisdiction.

A necessary communication.

12th July, 1852.

To His Excellency Woo, Taoutae, &c.
(Seen and Approved,)

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
D. B. ROBERTSON,
H. D. M.'s Consul.
T. C. BEALE,
H. M. F. M.'s Consul, and Vice-Consul for the Netherlands.
WILLIAM HOGG,
Hamburgh Consul.
EDW. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Vice-Consul, U. S. A.

Woo, Intendant of the Soo-sung-tao circuit, Superintendent of the Keang-nan customs, &c., &c., &c., in reply.

I have received your joint communication stating:—[Here follows a transcript of the joint letter from the Consuls to the Intendant dated 12th July, 1852, enclosing copy of an amended version of Port Regulation § 2.]

With this letter I received a copy of the Port Regulation as you propose to alter it; and finding on perusal the proposed alterations to be very satisfactory and suitable, I have published it by a notification, and expunged that formerly agreed on from the Port Regulations; besides which I now send you a sealed copy of the Regulations forwarded to me and now agreed on, and beg that you will notify the same to the merchants that they may act in obedience thereto.

A necessary communication.

Accompanied by a copy of an altered Port Regulation.

To ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul for Shanghae.
20th July 1852.

True Translation,
THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Consular Interpreter.

DRAFT OF PROPOSED MODIFICATION IN REGULATION II.

A Harbour-Master having been appointed whose duty it is to Berth all Foreign Ships arriving at the Anchorage of Shanghae, the following arrangements for carrying out the object of such appointment have been determined upon and shall be mutually binding upon that Officer and Masters of Ships, and the respective Consuls will on their part see to their being strictly enforced.

All vessels are required to come up the last reach under easy sail, and heave to if required, that the Harbour-Master may board and point out the berth each shall take up; and the Master or other person in charge of a vessel shall moor her in such place within Twenty-four hours; no Master or other person in charge, shall take up any other berth, or remove from the one appointed without the Harbour-Master's permission; but should he deem it necessary, the vessel must at his requisition shift her berth.

No vessel shall remain longer than Twenty-four hours with a foul hawse, and every Master or other person in charge, is required to have Thirty fathoms of cable upon deck ready to pay out at a moment's warning, and to keep the windlass clear for working.

No ballast is allowed to be thrown overboard in Port.

All Masters or other persons in charge of vessels moored in harbour and about to proceed to sea, shall and are hereby required to give Notice thereof to the Harbour-Master, Twenty-four hours before the time of departure.

All Masters or other persons in charge of vessels are required to obey the orders of the Harbour-Master, and to follow such directions as the crowded state of the Port, or other circumstances may render it necessary in his judgement should be given with a view to the safety of the whole shipping.

Any breach or infringement of the several clauses of this Regulation by the Master or other person in charge of a vessel, will be enquired into on complaint being laid, and all such cases shall be tried by the Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the Nation under whose flag such vessel sails, who will on conviction enforce payment of a fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence.

The Harbour-Master's fee will vary according to the Register Tonnage, on the following scale:—

	Tons.		Tons.	Drs.
For all vessels above 100 and under			200	2
Do.	Do.	200	Do. 400	6
Do.	Do.	400	Do. 600	8
Do.	Do.	600	Do. 800	10
Do.	Do.	800	Do. 1000	12

All upwards without increase.

(Seen and Approved,)

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
D. B. ROBERTSON,
H. D. M.'s Consul.
T. C. BEALE,
H. M. F. M.'s Consul, and Vice-Consul for the Netherlands.
WILLIAM HOGG,
Hamburgh Consul.
EDW. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Vice-Consul, U. S. A.

THE following account will be read with pleasure by parties interested in the opening up of Japan:—

JAPAN.

Letter from Mr. Palmer to Hon. John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, transmitting an account of the barbarous treatment of the crew of the Lagoda, in Japan and their rescue by the Preble; suggesting that a special United States Mission, with a Squadron, be sent to Yedo, to demand redress, compel the Japanese Government to enter into a Treaty, and open certain of their ports to American commerce.

WASHINGTON, *September 17th*, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—I have just received, and have the honor of enclosing to you herewith, for your information, the *Chinese Repository* for June last, conducted by Mr. S. Wells Williams at Canton, containing an account of the visit of the United States ship *Preble*, Commander Glynn, to Nangasaki, in April preceding, for the rescue of fifteen of the surviving crew of the American ship *Lagoda*, of New Bedford, who, together with *Ronald MacDonald*, of Oregon, were shipwrecked and detained nearly a twelve month, in loathsome prisons in Japan; with a narrative of the cruel and barbarous treatment they suffered at the hands of the Japanese Provincial and Imperial authorities, from the time of their landing in the country up to the day of their delivery on board the *Preble*.*

Commander Glynn appears to have accomplished his mission with the characteristic promptitude, energy, and determination of an American naval officer, in defiance of the customary opposition, threats, and evasions of the Japanese officials.

In view of the facts relating to the case, as stated in that journal, it is imperatively incumbent on our Government to adopt immediate and energetic measures to compel the Seogoon of Japan to make the most satisfactory atonement and indemnification for such barbarous and outrageous treatment of shipwrecked Americans, and guarantee the rites of hospitality and friendly protection of our countrymen who may hereafter have the misfortune to be thrown upon the coasts of Japan or, compelled to put into any of the ports of the Empire, by stress of weather, or in want of assistance.

In my communication respecting Japan and the Independent Oriental Nations, which I had the honor of addressing you under date of the 14th of March last, after the resignation of Hon. John W. Davis, United States Commissioner to China, I took the liberty of suggesting that his successor be vested with authority to enter into a negotiation with the Japanese Government for the opening of that Empire to our commerce, and submitted therewith the draft of an appropriate Letter Missive from President Taylor to the Emperor of Japan, which met with your approval. Let such a Commissioner be appointed and clothed with the requisite authority and instructions, and despatched to Canton without delay. Let him proceed thence with the whole United States squadron in the China Seas, direct to the Bay of Yedo, and up to the capital, and demand an audience with the Seogoon, or the Head of the proper Department of the Imperial Government; holding no official or personal intercourse with any other subordinate Japanese functionary; and submit to that Government, categorically, the following *ultimatum:*

1st.—Full and ample indemnity and reparation to the shipwrecked American Seamen, for their detention, imprisonment, and barbarous treatment, by the Japanese officials, during their captivity in that Empire, together with the expenses of sending and maintaining a squadron there to demand such indemnity and reparation, the amount of which to be specified in the Commissioner's Instructions; and a Guarantee or Pledge to be exacted from the Japanese Government for its future good conduct towards Americans, and the citizens or subjects of Nations in amity with the United States in the dominions of Japan, under the penalty of being held strictly accountable to our Government for the detention, imprisonment, or ill usage of American citizens within that Empire; and, moreover, to the payment of five thousand dollars to the heirs or legal representatives of any such citizens who may suffer death therein, in consequence of violence or ill usage; with all incidental expenses of recovering the same, if deemed necessary, by an United States Squadron.

2nd.—In all cases where American vessels are compelled by stress of weather, in want of repair or assistance, to put into any of the ports of the Empire, that they may be aided and provided with necessaries to refit at the current prices of the country; and, in case of shipwreck, that they receive kind and hospitable treatment, and be forwarded with their goods and effects, as soon as practicable, to the care of the United States Consul, Batavia, or be delivered on board any American ship or vessel in Japan; and full reimbursement of all incidental expenses shall be made by the United States to the Japanese Government.

3rd.—The opening of certain ports of the Empire its Colonial Dependencies to American Commerce, the right of establishing United States Consuls or Commercial Agents therein, and of accrediting an American Minister Commissioned to the Court of Yedo, and who are to be protectors in all the recognised rights, privileges, and immunities, incidental to such functionaries under the Law of Nations; and specially exempted from any degrading ceremonials or observances incompatible therewith. The Minister or Commissioner to hold direct personal and official intercourse with the proper Department of the Imperial Government at Yedo, upon terms of perfect equality between the two Sovereign and Independent Nations.

4th.—The privilege of establishing Coaling Stations for San Francisco and Shanghae, at a port or ports in Japan Proper, as shall be designated for such purposes; at the island of Tsus-Sima, in the Strait of Corea, at Matsmai, the Capital of Yedo, and at the Loo Choo Islands, and also to trade at those places; and American Whaling Ships to have the privilege of catching whales off the Coast of Japan, and in the different Bays of Yedo and the Japanese Kurile Islands, without molestation, and of touching therein to refit or procure wood, water, and provisions.

5th.—The foregoing articles to be embodied in a Commercial Treaty or Convention with the Seogoon of Japan, and of which the treaty of Wanghia, of the 3rd July, 1844, between the Emperor of China and the United States, shall form the basis.

In the event of a non-compliance with the above ultimatum, on the part of the Seogoon, the Commissioner, should be authorized and instructed to establish a strict blockade of that Bay, as well as Matsmai, and such other of the maritime cities and towns of Japan as he shall deem expedient, and make reprisals of the Japanese commercial, tax, tribute bearing junks, until the Imperial Government of Japan shall accede to said Ultimatum or to such modification thereof as shall be satisfactory to the Commissioner, and within the scope of his instructions.

There would be no difficulty, should proceedings of a compulsory nature be required, in putting a stop to the greater part of their coasting trade, which is very extensive, by intercepting the Imperial revenues in their progress to the capital by sea, and taking possession of all Government and trading vessels. At Sinagawa, the port or maritime suburb of Yedo, several thousand of vessels are sometimes collected, some bearing taxes in money or kind, others laden with produce, merchandise, or fish; the latter being a staple article of food with all classes of the Japanese,—were the daily supplies for the capital once stopped, that Government would soon be brought to terms.

Japan is vulnerable at every point, and, although a brave and warlike nation, they have no means of land defence adequate to resist a single frigate. Most of their forts are of painted canvas; their powder is very bad, and they are quite inexpert in the use of artillery. Their troops are chiefly armed with bows, swords, spears, and matchlocks. None of their junks exceed three hundred tons, they do not possess a single vessel of war.

The Secular Emperor of Japan and whose authority extends to all Civil and Military affairs of the Empire, is generally called by his title, Seogoon, or "Generalissimo," or that of Cubo, which has nearly the same signification. He resides at Yedo, called the "Eastern Capital."

The Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor and Sovereign Pontiff of the Sintoo Religion, resides at his capital, or See of Miaco, and has sole jurisdiction in all Religious matters. He is never consulted on State affairs, except in case of a Declaration of War, or negotiation with Foreign Powers.

Formerly, the Princes of the different Provinces of Japan were almost sovereigns in their territories. At the present day, those of Sanday in Moots, of Kaga and Satzuma, are the only ones who can be considered independent. All the others are merely Governors appointed by the Seogoon, who administer the districts confided to their charge. The Empire is distributed into eight grand divisions, or countries, (anciently, Independent Kingdoms;) these are subdivided into sixty-eight provinces; which are again subdivided in six hundred and twenty-two districts. The aggregate population is estimated at fifty millions.

To aid him in the administration of the Government, the Seogoon has a Council and Senate; the first consists of five members, all of whom must be Reigning Princes; the second consists of fifteen, who may be either Princes or Nobles. The Council, according to Golownin, decides ordinary cases without applying for the approbation of the Seogoon; but in all extraordinary cases, though but of little importance, nothing can be done without his consent, nor can his will be carried into execution without the approval of the Senate. The Seogoon changes the members of his Council at his pleasure; yet he does not often resort to this, lest the Princes should oppose his authority; and how formidable they are, appears from the precautions taken to keep them in check. They are obliged to reside every other year at the capital, which is the constant residence of their wives and children. The President of the Council of State is styled "Governor of the Empire," an officer represented to be superior in authority to that of the Grand Vizier of Turkey and the Premier of England, uniting the functions of both.

The Senate decides all important civil and criminal cases; and all others which are of importance must first be examined and decided by this body before they can come before the Council of State. These two branches of the Government form the Legislative authority of the Empire: they are however, in many of their measures, very much influenced by the countries of the Seogoon, who are entirely the creatures of his will.

The public affairs of Japan are assigned to eight Central Administrations or Boards.

1.—The General Central Board.
2.—The Board of Legislation and public Instruction.
3.—The General Board of the Interior.
4.—The Board for the Affairs of the People, or General Police.
5.—The General Board of War.
6.—The Board of Criminal affairs.
7.—The Treasure Board.
8.—The Ministry of the Imperial Dwelling.

The City of Yedo is situated on a large plain, on the eastern coast of the Island of Niphon, in latitude thirty-six degrees thirty-nine minutes north, and longitude one hundred and forty degrees east. It lies in the form of a crescent arround the bay of the same name at the mouth of one of the largest rivers of the island. The circumference of the city is said to be over fifty miles, and the population is estimated at upwards of two millions. It contains the residences of the Princes and great Lords, who are compelled to reside there half the year. None of their mansions are more than two stories high, and most of them only one story, of a simple architecture, and generally surrounded by wide enclosed courts and extensive gardens.

The palace, or residence of the Seogoon, is built of freestone, and is encompassed by a wall said to be fifteen miles in circumference, including a wide interior area, occupied by the spacious mansions of the Princes and other High Ministers of his Court. The palace contains a great apartment called "The Hall of Hundred Mats" brilliantly adorned by pillars of cedar, painted walls, and gilded ceilings. In this hall the presents brought by the Dutch Mission for the Imperial Court are displayed; and it is here the Envoy is admitted to a brief audience with the Seogoon and the grand dignitaries of the Empire. After being compelled to make many degrading obeisances, to crawl on his hands and knees to a place shown him between the presents arrayed in due form on one side, and the place where the Seogoon sits on the other, and then kneeling he bows his forehead to the ground and retires, crawling backwards, without being permitted to look up, or utter a single word. On some occasions, the Envoy and his suite have been required to dance, sing, play, on musical instruments, and practice buffoonery, for the amusement of the Seogoon and his Court.

Such degrading acts of homage and submission, together with the servile obsequiousness of the Dutch Residents to the Japanese Officials on all occasions, for upwards of two hundred years, with the object of maintaining their paltry trade at the Dezima, have inspired the Court of Yedo with a profound contempt for foreigners of the Western Nations. This will, in a great measure, account for the invariable assumption of its haughty and arrogant bearing towards strangers who have visited the country, as well as for its barbarous treatment of shipwrecked mariners.

Yedo is the seat of various branches of industry, and the mart of an extensive trade with the whole Empire. The wares of the merchants and shopkeepers are said by Fisher to be most beautiful, infinitely better, and much cheaper than are to be found at Nangasaki. Across the river, in the centre of the city, stands that celebrated bridge, called *Nippon Bas*, from which distances to all parts of the Empire are measured.

In a Japanese map of Yedo, on a scale, six feet square, in the possession of Mr. S. Wells Williams, of Canton, which I have been permitted to examine, every part of that vast metropolis is minutely delineated; the residences of the Court, Princes, and Nobility, are distinctly indicated thereon, each bearing the arms of its owner. The city appears to be intersected by a great number of canals all communicating with the river. There is sufficient depth of water in the bay for vessels of the largest class to approach and anchor off the city.—*From the Singapore Journal of Commerce, June 15.*

(To be continued.)

* The article occupies seventeen pages of the *Chinese Repository*, being a summary of the "Correspondence relative to the Visit of the *Preble* to Nangasaki, for the purpose of demanding imprisoned American Seamen" which was subsequently, on the 28th of August, 1850, transmitted by the Hon. William A. Graham Secretary of the Navy, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and printed.—*Ex. Doc., No. 84, 31st Cong. 1st Sess, 44 pages.*

(From the Chinese Repository.)

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops: their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c. By T. F. WADE.

(Continued from No. 100.)

6. Next on our list is the general command of Fuhkien and Chehkiang. In the former province, there is at the capital, Fuhchau fú, 1 governor-general's division, and 1 governor's; at Amoy, 1 admiral's; at Chinchew, 1 general's 4 marine divisions under *tsungping* of the navy, and 4 land divisions under *tsungping* of the land force. In Cheh-kiang, the governor's division is stationed at Hangchau fú, the provincial capital, the general's headquarters being at Ningpo.

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Of the four *ying* under the *tsungtuh*, or governor-general, one is marine; the Inquiry also specifies him as having chief authority over the *hái-fáng ying* of Chehkiáng, which will be noticed in speaking of that province. Under the general of marine, or Admiral, the squadron or division named after the Hái-tán Islands, has its headquarters at Fuhtsing on the main: the Quemoy is in the same district with, and a little north of Amoy; the Nan-ngáu (Namoa) is common to the two provinces of Fuhkien and Kwangtung, its headquarter station, in the former province, being at Cháu-ngan—in the latter, at Yáu-ping. The *tsungping* is under the orders to both governor-generals and both admirals. The outpost of Formosa, though set down as a naval division has of course a mixed force under its *tsungping*, who is the highest official on the island. The Intendant is *ping-pi*, one who has power of moving troops, and takes the honorary title of *Ngán-cháh sz'*, or Criminal Judge. The *tsungping* may not ask leave to present himself at Court until promoted or relieved on the expiry of his term of duty; this does not seem to differ from that of the same officer elsewhere. He has three *ying* under is command at Tái-wán fú, his headquarters; the remainder, all marine, are 3 at Tái-wán fú, 7 in the north circuit of which the headquarters are at Cang-hwa; 2 in the south, headquarters at Fungshan; 1 at Tánshwui, and 2 at the Pescadore Is. Reports are sent to the Board of War regarding the inhabitants of Formosa, who are divided into unsubdued on the east, and reclaimed on the west, like the aboriginal tribes in Central China. The military officers are especially prohibited from possessing themselves of ground pertaining either to the savages or the recognized Chinese population. The troops or sailors under this *tsungping* are relieved from Fuhkien triennially; he is himself responsible to the *tsiángkiun* of the Manchu garrison at Fuhchau, as well as to his own admiral of Fuhkien, and the governor-general of Fuhkien and Chehkiang.

In Chehkiáng, the *fúyuen's* military authority seems confined to his own two cantonments: the five *chin-piáu* are all under the governor-general at Fuhchau, and the *tituh* of Chehkiang, who again is responsible to the same governor-general; his rank preventing him from being under the orders of a *fúyuen*. Of the *chin-piáu*, the marine are Hwang-yen, Wanchau, and the division of Tinghái, or Chusan, under the *tsungping* commanding which last, is the garrison of Chinhái, at the mouth of the Yungkiang, or Ningpo river.

On the coast of Chehkiáng, in the circuit of Hángchau, Kiáhing, and Húchau, is a cantonment specified as the *hái-fáng*, protective against the sea, alluded to above. Besides the governor-general of Fuhkien and Chehkiang, the governor of the latter claims authority over it. It is officered by 1 *shaupí*, 5 *tsientsung*, 5 *pá-tsung*, 9 *wai-wei*, and 4 extra *waiwei*, who command 300 soldiers and 812 *páu-fú*, makers of embankments. These, with a considerable civil establishment, keep in repair the excavations, and stone or earth works made to counteract the overflowings of the river and the sea, in Kiángsú and Chehkiang. The works extend in the former, from a place in the vicinity of Kinshán in Sungkiáng fú, to Shanghái; and from Nan-hwui to Páushán; in Chehkiáng, they enclose an immense tract of country lying within the districts of Jin-ho, Tsien-tang, Haining, Ping-hu, and Hai-yen, in the circuit of Hangchau, &c.: and in that of Ningpo, Shauhing, and Taichau, within the districts of Shauyin, Hwui-kí, Siau-shan, Yü-yau, and Shangyü.

7. In Kwangtung, which completes the seaboard of China, we find 1 governor-general's division, 1 governor's, 1 admiral's, 1 general's, and 7 under *tsungping*—of which 3 are marine alone, 1 is of land-force and marine, and 3 of land-force only. In Kwangsí, 1 governor's division, 1 general-in-chief's, and two under *tsungping*, of which one is among the most important in the empire.

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The *tsiángkiun* of the Canton Banner-garrison has joint command over the land forces of Kwangtung. The governor-general and governor's, headquarters are at Canton, but those of the *shwuisz' tituh*, or naval commander-in-chief, are at Hú-mun chai, the Bogue station; of the *luhlú tituh*, or general-in-chief of the land forces, at Hwuichau fú. The Yang-kiang division is entirely marine; so is that of the fort of Kiehshih in the Haifung district, and that of Namóa, mentioned in the Fuhkien detail. The Kiungchau, or Hainan division has 3 *ying* marine, and the rest of land force. On the main, the land divisison of Nan-Shau-Lien is distributed over Nanhiung chau, Shauchau fú, and Lien chau, the 3 departments which give name to the circuit; its headquarters are Shauchau fú city. The civil jurisdictions are not however to be taken to limit the military: a great portion of Kwangchau fú is in the Nan-Shau-Lien *tsung-ping's* division. One of his 4 *fútsiang* is commandant of the Ta-pang brigade, and known to foreigners as the Cowloon (Kiúlung) mandarin. To parcel out the Empire, and define the boundaries of the several *chin* would require more time and space than is at present available. The Kau-Lien, or Kau-Lien-Lo, division similarly garrisons Kauchau fú, Lienchau fú, and Loting chau: its headquarters are at Kauchau fú.

The *fúyuen's* force in Kwangsí is stationed at Kweilin, the chief city; the *tituh's* at Liú chau fú. The headquarters of the Tso-kiang, left river division, are at Nanning fú, those of the Yó-kiang, the right, at Sz'-ngan fú. The latter is a special appointment, for which a first and a waiting candidate are introduced to his Majesty by the Board of War. His forces are certainly distributed very singularly with relation to those of the other division. The 4 *ying* of the Tso-kiang lie at Nanning fú, in the south of Kwangsí, 3 under the *tsungping* personally, one garrisoning the city: the *tsungping* of the former are 7 *fú-tsiáng* or brigadiers, viz., 1 at Liú-chau, where the *tituh* also commands 7 battalions; 1 at Pingloh, east of Liúchau,; 1 at Wú-chau, south of Pingloh: then, southwest of Nan-ning, and at no great distance from it, is the Sin-Tai brigade, of Sinning chau and Taiping fú, the *fú-tsiang* of which is quartered in the latter city; northwest of this the Chin-ngan; north of it and west of Liuchau, the King-yuen; last, a little to the north of the provincial city of Kweilin fú, on the mountain frontier, is the I-ning hien brigade. Those of the six preceding have attained an ill celebrity during the late troubles caused by the outlaws in arms against the government.

In the north of Kwansí are some few local military commands amongst the Miautsz' aborigines. Their civilians are in numerous parts of the province, but of these we have not space to treat. The reader will find some more details touching functionaries who are similarly within the jurisdiction of the Board of War, in the Sz'chuen commands: meantime, it will suffice to remark that, in Kingyuen, where there is a brigade of the general-in-chief's division, there are 2 *chángkiedusz' chángkwán* (6a), and 1 *chángkwánsz' fú-chángkwán* (7a).

In Kwangtung, the naval force should cruise up the rivers once a quarter, the naval commandere in-chief proceeding in person every summer and winter. As it is the last of the maritime provinces, I shall here introduce a few details respecting the employment of the navy along the whole seacoast from north to south.

The Shingking marine cruise from the Tieh-shan, about Charlotte Point, to the Kiuh-kwa Islands on the west-side of the Gulf of Chihlí. The Shantung, from the Hwang-ching Islands, on the coast of Shantung, about 60 miles (Chinese measurement) south of the Tieh shan, to the Wúting cantonment on the borders of Chihlí, and from Ching shan, the easternmost point of Shantung, to Ngantung on the confines of Kiangsu. The sea between the Tiehshan and Hwangching is traversed by the Shingking and Shantung fleets, each sweeping a distance of 90 *li* from its proper port; the former cruises from the 5th to the 10th, the Tangchau division in Shantung, from the 3d to the 9th moon. The remaining provincial fleets divide the year into cruises: that of Kiangnan goes to sea and returns in the 3d moon; that of Chehkiang makes four bi-montly cruises between the 2d and 9th moons, and a monthly cruise during each of the four remaining. The Fuhkien fleet makes an early cruise from the 2nd to the 5th, and a later one from the 6th to the 9th moon; in the four remaining, different portions of it put to sea for a month at a time, the odd or even month regulating the departure of this or that division. The Kwangtung navy scours the seas twice a year for six months at a time.

To insure the non-evasion of their duty, the squadrons are bound to rendezvous at particular places. The Sú-Sung marine of Kiangsú meets with the Tinghai at Ta-yang-shan; from Chehkiang, the Tinghai with the Hwang-yen at Kiúlung kiang; the Hwang-yen with the Wanchau at Shákioh shan; the Wanchau with the Haitan at Hautau kiang; the Haitan from Fuhkien with the Quemoy, in Chinchew, and the Haitan with the Fuhkien section of the Namoa.

Kwangtung has an arrangement peculiar to itself, which in 1812 ordered as follows:—The seaboard is divided into 6 *lú*, beats or circuits of observation, distinguished as Upper and Lower east, Centre, and Upper and Lower west. The half yearly cruises of each are known as early and late. The early cruise of the upper eastern beat is made under command of the *fútsiáng* of Chinghai, near Namoa, the late cruise under the *tsungping* of Namoa; both should rendezvous at Kiahtsz' (Kupche) with the cruisers of the lower eastern beat. These move, in the first half year, under the *tsántsiáng* of Pinghai, in the second, under the *tsungping* of Kieh-shih, their rendezvous with the Centre being at Fuh-tang-mun; the Centre, in 1812, moved, early under the *fútsiáng* of Hiangshan, and late under the *tsantsiáng* of Ta-pang, but the latter, now commanded by a *fútsiang*, is no longer a naval station; the rendezvous of the Centre with the Upper western should be off Hwangmau Island, and the squadrons of this should cruise, early under the *tsung-ping* of the Yangkiang division, and late under the *yúkih* of the same, who is *chung-kiun* (a term not transferable in the navy unless we call him flag-captain) to the *tsungping*. This last falls in with the Lower western fleet off Nauchau (Sal-ammoniac Island); the latter puts to sea on its early cruise with the *fútsiáng* of Haihau, and on its late cruise with the *tsungping* of Kiunchau or Hainan. These, besides meeting the last mentioned at Nau-chau, should also seek the *fútsiáng* of the Lungmun *hieh*, in the Hainan command, off Weichau. In the two western beats there are also three subordinate cruises. In the eastern waters of the Upper west, the *ying* at Nau-chau, Wúchuen, and Tungshan, should each proceed on two half-yearly cruises without reference to the rendezvous of the superior divisions.

(To be continued.)

FORTUNES MADE BY ADVERTISING.—From a small pamphlet, entitled "The Art of making Money," an extract has been taken, and is going the round of the provincial press, pointing out the facilities of making immense sums by the simple process of continuous advertising. Doubtless large sums have been, are, and will be made by such a system by certain persons of ability who no doubt would make their way in the world if called upon to play different parts on the great stage of life; but to suppose that men in general must, as a matter of course, acquire wealth by such means, is as absurd as to imagine that all the penniless and shoeless of London are capable of rising to the dignity and wealth of an alderman or the lord mayor of London simply by reading the "Young Man's Best Companion." Money is not so easily made as the writer of the article referred to would lead people to suppose; if it be so, few need be poor. But to our text: fortunes made by advertising. Undoubtedly the greatest man of the day as advertiser is Holloway, who expends the enormous sum of twenty thousand pounds annually in advertisements alone; his name is not only to be seen in nearly every paper and periodical published in the British Isles, but as if this country was too small for this individual's exploits, he stretches over the whole of India, having agents in all the different parts of the upper, central, and lower provinces of that immense country, publishing his medicaments in the Hindoo, Oordoo, Goozratee, and other native languages, so that the Indian public can take the Pills and use his Ointment according to general directions, as a Cockney would do within the sound of Bow Bells. We find him again at Hongkong and Canton, making his medicines known to the Celestials by means of a Chinese translation. We trace him from thence to the Phillipine Islands, where he is circulating his preparations in the native languages. At Singapore he has a large depôt; his agents there supply all the Islands in the Indian Seas. His advertisements are published in most of the papers at Sydney, Hobart Town, Launceston, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and indeed in almost every town of that vast portion of the British empire. Returning homewards, we find his Pills and Ointment selling at Valparaiso, Lima, Callao, and other ports in the Pacific. Doubling the Horn, we track him in the Atlantic—Monte Video, Bueno Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco; he is advertising in those parts in Spanish and Portuguese. In all the British West India Islands, as also in the Upper and Lower Canadas, and the neighbouring provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, his medicines are as familiarly known, and sold by every druggist, as they are at home. In the Mediterranean we find them selling at Malta, Corfu, Athens, and Alexandria, besides at Tunis and other portions of the Barbary States. Any one taking the trouble to look at the 'Journal' and 'Courier' of Constantinople, may find in these, as well as other papers, that Holloway's medicines are regularly advertised and selling throughout the Turkish empire; and even in Rossia, where an almost insurmountable barrier exists, the laws there prohibiting the entrée of patent medicines, Holloway's ingenuity has been at work, and obviates this difficulty by forwarding supplies to his Agent at Odessa, a port situated on the Black Sea, where they filter themselves surreptitiously by various channels, into the very heart of the empire. Africa has not been forgotten by this indefatigable man, who has an agent on the River Gambia; also at Sierra Leone, the plague spot of the world, the inhabitants readily avail themselves of the Ointment and Pills; thus we can show our readers that Holloway has made the complete circuit of the globe, commencing with India, and ending, as we do, with the Cape of Good Hope, where his medicines are published in the Dutch and English languages: and while speaking of Dutch, we have heard that he has made large shipments to Holland, and is about advertising in every paper or periodical published in that kingdom: we might add that he has also started his medicine in some parts of France; in some portions of Germany; as also in some of the Italian states. We have been at some little trouble to collect all these facts, because we fear that the article before alluded to, "the Art of making Money," is calculated to lead people to spend their means in the hope (as the author states) of making a hundred thousand pound in six years for their pains, by holding up as an easy example to follow such a man as Holloway, who is really a Napoleon in his way. Many may have the means, but have they the knowledge, ability, energy, judgment, and prudence necessary? Failing in any one of these requisites, a total loss is certain. Holloway is a man calculated to undertake any enterprise requiring immense energies of body and mind. He has made a large fortune by his labours; and is, we should suppose, every day greatly increasing his wealth. Of course it is not to our interest to deter the public from advertising; but, as guardians of their interest, we think it our incumbent duty to place a lighthouse upon what we consider a dangerous shoal, which may perhaps sooner or later prevent shipwreck and ruin to the sanguine and inexperienced about to navigate in such waters.

The Editor of the "Edinburgh Review," in a number published about three years ago, stated, that he considered he was making a desirable bequest to posterity, by handing down, to them the amount of talent and ability required by the present class of large advertisers. At that period Holloway's mode of advertising was most prominently set forth: and if these remarks, conjointly with his, should descend to a generation to come, it will be known to what extent the subject of this article was able to carry out his views, together with the consequent expenditure in making know the merits of his preparations to nearly the whole world.—*Pictorial Times*, a London Weekly Paper.

THE foregoing appeared long since in the above named paper, and is now added as a pendant to that indefatigable man's advertisement in our columns of to-day, who (not satisfied with thrusting his name into every corner of the *barbarian* world) seems desirous to extend his fame from Hongkong to Peking, and so achieve celestial celebrity.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 22ND JULY, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been exceedingly hot and dry. A glance at the table will shew that the average temperature of the week has exceeded that of the average of the last three years. The squalls of the 19th and yesterday afternoon somewhat cooled the atmosphere. The crops look tolerably well, although in want of more rain. A field of cotton was observed in flower some days past.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

July.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
16	F.	29.95	29.95	29.76	90.5	89.5	S. to S.S.W.	S. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
17	S.	29.90	29.90	29.70	91.0	90.5	S.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
18	S.	29.91	29.89	29.73	92.5	91.0	S.S.W. to S.E.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
19	M.	29.91	29.87	29.73	89.0	89.5	N.E.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
20	Tu.	29.90	29.87	29.75	93.5	91.0	N.E. to S.	S.S.E.	0.05	0.02
21	W.	29.88	29.82	29.71	95.0	91.5	S.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
22	Th.	29.93	29.86	29.75	92.5	91.0	S.S.E. to N.W.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.30
Shanghae, 23d July, 1852.				Mean	92.3	90.5		Total	0.05	0.52

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Emigrant*, from Macassar:—
Rattans, ...(75,000 bundles) 3,000 peculs.
Beche de Mer, ...(2 quality) 30 ,,
Mangrove Bark, ...(46 bundles) 5 ,,
Sandal wood, ...(1,991 pieces) 150 ,,
Birds Nests, ...(1st quality) 1 cases.
Do. ....(3rd quality) 4 ,,
Coffee, ... 50 peculs.
Flints, ...(for ballast) 100 ,,
Personal Stores, ... 51 cases.

Per *Howqua*, from New York:—
Drills, ...28,650 pieces.
Sheetings, ... 5,685 ,,
English White Shirtings, ... 3,969 ,,
Lead, ...(563:94 peculs) 626 pigs.
Flour and Stores, ... 293 pkges.
Raisins, ...1,000 boxes.

Per *Gem*, from Amoy:—
Fir, ... 1,240 pieces.
Fir Slabs, ... 145 ,,
Smokee wood...(574 pieces Drs. 380) 700 peculs.
Rattans, ...(2,400 bundles) 200 ,,
Laka wood, ... (Drs. 190) 130 ,,
Mangrove Bark, ... (Drs. 120) 300 ,,
Sea Weed, ..(104 baskets Drs. 230) 200 ,,
Beche de Mer, ...(71 baskets) 120 ,,
Mats, ...(Drs. 132) 33 bundles.
Pepper, ...(211 bags) 120 peculs.
Dragon's Blood, ...(Drs. 27) 8 cases.
Beche de Mer, ...(27 baskets) 50 peculs.
Fragrant wood, ... 3 baskets.
Birds Nests, ... 4 boxes.
Tortoise hoofs, ... 1 box.
Mats, ... (duty paid) 12 bundles.
Birds Nests, ...(duty paid) 10 boxes.

Per *Menam*, from Singapore:—
Rattans, ... (Drs. 1,028:66) 478 peculs.
Flints, ... (Drs. 607:84) 850 ,,
Laka wood, ... (Drs. 2,336:19) 875 ,,
Sea Weed, ... (Drs. 458:24) 229 ,,
Betel Nut, ...Drs. 67:02) 40 ,,
Tin, ...(Drs. 3,798:45) 277 ,,
Chintzes, ... 24 cases.
Birds Nests, ...(20:80 peculs) 24 ,,
Garrow wood, ...(22:20 peculs) 1 ,,
Tortoise claws, ...(Drs. 52:80) 1 ,,
Planks, ...(for foreign use) 3,609 pieces.
Beams, ...(for foreign use) 1,316 ,,
Coffee Stores, ... 2 bags.

Per *Time*, from Woosung:—
Grey Shirtings, ... 6,520 pieces.
Camlets, ...(duty paid in Canton) 1,104 changs.

Per *Brenda*, from Hongkong:—
Jeans, ... 7,980 pieces.
Sheetings, ... 280 ,,
Drills, ... 4,620 ,,
Cd. English Cottons, (value Drs. 470) 185 ,,
Prussian Blue, ...(value Drs. 792) 118:80 peculs.
White Lead, ...560:50 ,,
Copper ware, ...(value Drs. 2,012) 23 boxes.
Paper, ...(value Drs. 240) 2 ,,
Pottery, ...(value Drs. 1,211) 10 ,,
Wood ware, ...(value Drs. 2,179) 14 ,,
China ware, ...(value Drs. 5:50) 1 ,,
Medicines, ...(value Drs. 211) 21 ,,
Almonds pounded, ..(value Drs. 110) 30 ,,
Lemon Oil, ...(value Drs. 14) 3 ,,
Prussian Blue, (12:60 pls Drs. 1,332) 104 ,,
Cloves ....(7 bags) 5:25 peculs.
Stores, ... 14 pkges.

Per *Minna*, from Hongkong:—*(in June)*
Long Ells, ...(24 bales 680 pieces) 4,080 changs.
Camlets, ...(10 bales 100 pieces) 1,400 ,,
Indigo, ...(120 boxes) 153:60 peculs.
Putchuck, ...(9 boxes) 9 ,,
Putchuck powder, ...(10 boxes) 10 ,,
Glass, ... 20 boxes.
Buttons, ... 9 ,,
Pumelo Skin, ... 2 ,,
White Lead, ...(96 peculs) 100 ,,
Glue, ...(80 peculs) 70 ,,
Vermillion, ...(9:60 peculs) 10 ,,
Medecines, ... 1 ,,
Tea Mats, ... 300 bundles.
Stores, ... 162 pkges.
Lamps, ... 13 boxes.
Dried Fruits, ... 3 ,,

British Cottons, ...*(in May)* 4,350 pieces.
Woollens, ...(26 bales) 757 changs.
Inferior Woollens, ...(51 trusses) 306 pieces.
Medicines, ... 67 boxes.
Tortoise shell, ... 5 ,,
Glue, ... 100 ,,
Copper ware, ... 16 ,,
Wood ware, ... 15 ,,
Paper, ... 3 ,,
Putchuck, ... 48 ,,
Indigo, ... 23 ,,
Stone ware, ... 2 ,,
Sundries, ... 31 ,,
Stores, ... 56 pkges.

Sheetings, ...*(in March)* 5,235 pieces.
Indigo, ...(value Drs. 128) 16 boxes.
Stone ware, ...(value Drs. 30) 3 ,,
Paper, ...(duty paid in Canton) 8 ,,
Velvets, ...(duty paid in Canton) 9 cases.
Stores and Furniture, ... 171 pkges.
Planks, ... 19 pieces.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Minna*, for Hongkong:—*(in June)*
Nankeens, ...38,700 pieces.
Cotton Towels, ... 13 pkges.
Pottery, ... 3 ,,
Beans, ... 4 ,,
Carpets, ... 2 ,,
Vermicelli, ... 2 ,,
Copper ware, ... 1 ,,
Wool, ...(50 bales) 47:50 peculs.
Toys, ... 1 pkge.
Medicines, ... 6 ,,
Re-exported.
Woollens, ...(7 bales) 756 changs.

Nankeens, ...*(in May)*(139 bales) 13,900 pieces.
Raw Silk, ...(131 bales) 104:80 peculs.
Cotton, ...(71 bales) 67:45 ,,
Wool, ...(100 bales) 95 ,,
Straw Shoes, ... 14 bales.
Cotton Towels, ... 2 ,,
Stores, ... 8 pkges.
Silk & Cotton Mixtures, (50 pieces) 2 cases.
Nankeen Panjees, ..(1,560 pieces) 30 ,,
Congou and Souchong, ..69,600 lbs.
Pekoe, ... 5,200 ,,
Oolong, ...43,100 ,,
Black, ...117,900 lbs.
Skins, ... 4,600 ,,
Total 122,500 lbs.

Sandal wood, ...*(in April)* 757:57 peculs.
Wool, ...(30 bales) 27:00 ,,
Nankeens, ...(324 bales) 32,400 pieces.
Felt Caps, ... 17 bales.
Stores, ... 7 pkges.

ON SALE.
THE DELEGATES' VERSION
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
IN CHINESE.
PRICE......10 Cents per Copy.
PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.
20th February, 1852.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 19	Ann Nelson	B. bark	404	Nelson	Amoy	July —	Sundries	Order.
,, 21	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	July 14	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 15	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Jamieson	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
,, 22	Sassoon Family	B. schr	190	Dring	Bombay	Treasure	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co.
,, 22	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
,, 22	Cassini	Fr. Str.		Plas	Hongkong		
,, 23	Emigrant	B. bark	594	Turner	Amoy	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co.
,, 23	Helen Mary	B. bark	397	Legg	Amoy	Ballast	Holliday, Wise & Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*, M. le Comte Kleskowski, Messrs. Dana, J. D. Gibb, G. Maclean, and J. B. Locke. Per *Cassini*, M. de Bourboulon, Ministre de France en Chine, and Mme de Bourboulon.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
Countess of Seafield,	London	450	Mar. 19	2,070,628	69,500	1,284	2,100	....
John Bunyan,	London	466	,, 29	2,141,785	31,840	2,431	1,600	....
Crisis,	Liverpool	426	,, 31	3,205,195	89,994	694	....	....
Frances Barclay,	Liverpool	240	April 6	1,878,160	233,079	60	....	....
John Knox,	London	290	May 2	1,841,100	225,660	1,551	....	....
Sea Witch,	London	336	,, 6	2,251,750	....	482	1,200	....
Mencius,	Liverpool	509	,, 6	3,741,548	83,800	1,463	....	....
Abergeldie,	London	600	,, 9	2,530,200	106,904	1,660	1,000	....

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ann Nelson		July 19	B. bark	404	Nelson	Order.		
Ariel	213	June 30	A. ship	572	Brewster	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Cambalu	632	July 5	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Reiss and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Candace		July 11	A. bark	398	Arquit	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Challenger	636	June 11	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Dewan		June 22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	C. Nathabhoy and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Dss. of Lancaster	635	June 10	B. bark	463	Stevenson	Rathbones, W. & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Earl of Chester	653	July 8	B. ship	517	Johns	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Eclipse		July 6	A. ship	1223	Hamilton	Wolcott, Bates and Co.	London	Early
Equator	637	June 11	B. brig	235	Carter	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Gem	648	June 29	B. brig	226	Browne	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Singapore	Early
Hannibal	643	June 17	B. ship	576	Walker	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Early
Helen Lindsay	642	June 17	B. bark	544	Stacey	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Howqua	211	June 12	A. ship	582	Mackenzie	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Huntingdon		July 14	A. ship	400		Wolcott, Bates and Co.	New York	Early
John Bartlett		July 11	B. bark	385	Perkins	Wolcott, Bates and Co.	London	Early
John Bertram	208	June 2	A. ship	1164	Lendholm	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Maranon	645	June 21	B. bark	568	White	Dirom, Gray and Co.	London	Early
Menam	649	June 30	B. bark	472	Maxton	Wolcott, Bates and Co.	London	Early
Niagara	640	June 17	B. bark	336	Shewan	Smith, King and Co.	London	Early
Nightingale	209	June 12	A. ship	1066	Fisk	Bull, Nye and Co.	London	Early
Oriental		July 7	A. ship	1003	Palmer	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Prince Charlie	647	June 25	B. bark	443	Kerr	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Time	650		B. schr	110	Chape	Thomas Lacy.	San Francisco	Early
Viscount Sandon	639	June 15	B. ship	540	Marsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Whampoa	641	June 11	B. bark	376	Geale	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore	Early
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.		Early

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	....	....	....	....	3,036,803	....	....	....	....	....	....	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,682	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	351,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	205,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,434	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	13,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	....	33,986	13,320,614	18,435	114,095	....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,683	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	260,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	....	....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	[illegible]	1,740,787	....
Year 1848-49,	614,548	....	1,709	616,257	181,697	1,315,725	121,050	342,421	167,155	205,957	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	....	....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,583	260,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,716	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,600	....	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	....
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	....	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,350,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	....	....	39,600	....	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,500	196,500	....
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,213

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1850-51,	46,193,800	10,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
Year 1850-51, Increase,	6,641,600	16,900	551,300	572,400	686,100	498,200	20,900	860,500	10,847,900	158,200	....	53,000	115,800	56,300	....	....	10,784,100	5,441
Year 1850-51, Decrease,	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	210,800	....	....	....	236,300	63,800	....	....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gun-powder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
In 10 Vessels,	....	1851—	*July Total*													3,004,425	2,923	....	....	....	....	145
In 9	,,	....	*Aug.* ,,													3,264,632	2,870	....	....	1 box	3 pkgs.	6
In 8	,,	....	*Sept.* ,,													3,612,389	1,196	....	....	....	7½ pcls.	....
In 11	,,	....	*Oct.* ,,													4,880,027	2,850	....	....	....	....	95
In 7	,,	....	*Nov.* ,,													3,112,493	2,396	....	13.00	....	....	41
In 5	,,	....	*Dec.* ,,													2,510,176	1,025	4	....	....	....	49
In 3 Vessels,	....	1852—	*Jan. Total*													759,146	946	....	....	2 cases	19 cases	....
In 2	,,	....	*Feby.* ,,													1,010,300	169	....	....	....	....	....
In 5	,,	....	*March* ,,													1,818,911	884	....	....	....	....	238
In 3	,,	....	*April* ,,													1,265,423	1,548	....	....	....	....	....
In 1	,,	....	*May* ,,													700,000	83	....	....	....	....	574
June 15	Balmoral,	356	London													256,630	113	....	69.60	....	25 pkgs.	10 pkg.
,, 25	Sir H. Pottinger	334	Liverpool													300,000	299	....	....	....	....	....
,, 25	Versailles	547	Liverpool													356,100	205	....	183.88	....	....	128
																29,050,852	17,527	4	286.48	....	....	1,260

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong.	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silks. Pieces	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Piculs	Silk Piece Goods.
In 3 Vessels,	....	1851—	*Augt. Total*	429,900	....	60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	939,800	1,490,300	....	....	....	....
In 4	,,	....	*Sept.* ,,	280,400	13,500	....	293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,500	2,154,300	2,448,200	....	....	....	....
In 5	,,	....	*Oct.* ,,	515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	3,525,800	3,169,400	1,150	70	....	....
In 6	,,	....	*Nov.* ,,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,351,400	....	83	11.94	....
In 6	,,	....	*Dec.* ,,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,423,913	....	....	15.99	....
In 4	,,	1852—	*Jany. Total*	175,800	23,300	....	199,100	253,000	270,200	54,600	564,300	75,700	177,700	1,328,500	1,527,600	....	....	....	....
In 3	,,	....	*Feby.* ,,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,570,700	1,825	....	17.60	....
In 1	,,	....	*April* ,,	189,749	....	....	189,749	20,428	19,651	19,211	141,203	10,095	28,613	239,231	428,980	....	9	3.46	....
In 1	,,	....	*June* ,,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	358,447	....	....	....	22 cases
															17,768,940	2,975	162	48.99	22 cases

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
In 12 Vessels	....	1851—	*Sep. to Dec. Total*													2,428,663	....	....	2 cases	1 case
In 2	,,	1852—	*March* ,,													300,618	....	....	....	....
In 1	,,	....	*May* ,,													220,000	....	....	....	....
																2,949,281				
June 17	Arabia,	365	Sydney													313,528	....	....	....	....
,, 24	Voyageur,	284	Sydney													[illegible]				
																3,546,273				

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For.	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													505,070	....
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.													236,378	....
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.													259,214	....
																1,000,662	....

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